

LIKE EGYPTIAN MUMMIES

Ancient Tombs Ravaged for Designs for Modern Women's Gowns.



AND what next? Why, mummies! So if you hear yourself referred to as a mummy, my dear woman, don't tilt a disdainful nose and look offended. Instead, smile with a conscious superiority and accept it as a compliment. For already the handwriting is appearing on the wall, written small but distinctly by fashion's hand. Already are a few knowing and far-seeing women parting their hair demurely in the middle and drawing it severely back to allow full play for the jewel set in their foreheads. Already are they quietly and unostentatiously collecting wonderfully colored scarabs and having them set in wide bands of beaten gold to serve as bracelets.

For if they have been clever enough, they have looked up the dress of ancient Egyptian women and discovered that in a modified—or rather elaborated—form we are wearing gowns, the lines of which exactly duplicate those worn by the women of ancient Egypt centuries ago.

The low, untrimmed round neck, the short, tightly drawn tunic, the long, swinging panel of embroidery depending down the front, even the soft, heelless little shoes which you, being up-to-date, have no doubt already ordered from your shoemakers. All these are but copies of the costuming of the ladies of the Rameses family, who lived somewhere about 1900 B. C. So you see, not excepting fashion, there is nothing new under the sun!

Whatever may be in store for us in the way of still more tightly swathed draperies, I defy you to find anything much more mummylike than the silhouette of the fashionable woman today. Tightly her neager draperies wind about her ankles, tightly they cling to her knees, and caress her figure in a close embrace up to contracted chest and shoulders. If she is wearing one of the new mummy veils swathing head and shoulders, the illusion is complete. Behold Madame Mummy just stepped from her case!

The vogue for things Egyptian is, however, still in its infancy. Only very lately have we found the jeweled pins securing draperies of purely Egyptian design. Only with this season have appeared embroideries rich in color and having the things typically Egyptian—scarabs, ibis, or lotus flower—woven into their designs.

There is a sudden rage for scarabs, those symbols of the ancient Egyptian kings. I see them everywhere—in dozens. Worked into necklaces, adorning long neck chains, strung together to form bracelets, decorating the tops of combs, set in heavy gold in Egyptian designs as pins and buckles. If the man casting about wildly in his mind for the one perfect offering to lay at his beloved one's feet choose a scarab of good design and unusual coloring,

I can vouch for it that he won't be far wrong. The long-necked sacred cat of the Egyptians, reproduced in metal or carved from wood, is the good luck fad of the moment at bridge tables. For, of course, no one can expect to have good luck unless one insures it by carrying one's mascot with one. Just now, with fashionable women, it's taking the form of the quaint little sculptured cats which have been dug from the early Egyptian tombs. Of course, if you are lucky enough to have one of the actual little images which have lain for so many centuries beside their mummified original owners—well, consider yourself most fashionably happy.

The one-sided effect in gowns which is the feature of many imported foreign models is but another adaptation of the robe of an early Egyptian woman. But, brought up-to-date, it bows slightly to propriety—though heaven knows the fashionable gown and propriety have little enough in common now! And gauze, lined with chiffon, is substituted for the partial nudity, while the unselfconscious Egyptian thought quite all right.

This pronounced one-sided style of gown is very well illustrated in the sketch lettered D. Here we have the round-cut neck and tightly drawn skirt, both Egyptian. The overdress is made out of nothing more nor less than one of the metal woven shawls which returning travelers invariably bring from Egypt. Here it is put to most striking use, being wound tightly around the figure below the waist, secured under one arm with a large gold ornament of Egyptian design, and the end, crossing the bust and shoulder, is drawn around the other shoulder, the long end falling almost to the floor. The weight of metal—silver or gold—in these shawls makes them particularly adapted to the style of dress, as they fall snugly and closely, pulled down by their own weight. In this case the shawl is of black woven with gold, the underdress being of black chiffon over a very flexible gold tissue, thus producing a very rich effect.

Egyptian embroideries are already taking the place of the Bulgarian and Byzantine which we have been seeing so much of for some months past. Now we trace the sacred ibis bird as well as conventionalized lotus blossoms and Sphinx heads in the gorgeous colorings of the newest embroideries. These trimmings are applied with no starchy hand, as witness the amount used to accentuate the lines of the gown marked "E."

This dress, too, shows the Egyptian influence, for the women of those days were quite as fond of short waisted effects as are the women of today. So, after all, who knows where the "natural waist line" we hear so much about really is situated? Perhaps under the arms is its original place, and the lower position is but an artificial



A—The Straight Lines of the Dress, the Heelless Shoe, Queer Headress, and Even the Design of the Fan, Are All Copied from the Costumes of Ancient Egyptian Women.

B—Dress of Soft Satin, with Heavy Egyptian Embroideries. The Low, Round-Cut Neck is a Style Borrowed from the Garments Worn by Women of Rameses's Time.

C—The Long, Swinging Ornament of Embroidery with Fringed End Is Typical of Early Egyptian Dress.

one manufactured by years of oppression. In many of the small accessories of dress, so dear to the feminine heart, that mysterious land, is suggested. Handbags from Paris, the very latest importation, are made of faded-looking brown leather, adorned with the head of the Sphinx and other Egyptian emblems. Queer, swinging ear rings, large discs of gold, and weird looking hair ornaments of curiously twisted gold, with a drop, jewel set, to suspend over the forehead, are fashioned from ornaments dug up in the excavations among the Pyramids. Oh, there is no doubt about the Satorial inspiration to be got from mummies!

The mummy veil is almost more distinctly mummy-like than all else. It is made of very heavy chiffon cloth, which makes the world as invisible to the wearer as the wearer is invisible to the world! But it's in the way it's put on that the real antiquity lies—and this it gains its name. Round the hat and face it goes, swathing them in enveloping folds. But it doesn't stop at the neck—the mummifying process still goes on, until the shoulders also are wound about in many dusky folds, for these veils are usually of neutral-tinted stuff—smoke color or earth brown.

With the heelless low shoes, it's quite likely that anklets of gold will be worn. The ancient Egyptian ladies of high rank wore them; so why not

D—Egyptian Scarfs Woven with Gold and Silver Made Into a Modern Gown of Ancient Lines.

E—Embroideries with Designs Adapted from Mummy Wrappings Are Seen on Up-to-Date Costumes.

F—The Mummy Veil—the Latest Development in Motor Veils.

G—Just-Imported Handbags Have Egyptian Decorations.

H—The New Heelless Shoe Is Like the One Worn by Egyptian Women Twenty Centuries Ago.

I—Scarabs Mounted in Old Egyptian Settings Are Extremely Fashionable.

modily tissue. As a consequence, you cannot be your normal self until the veridrawn tissue is replaced. You will note that people with very bad tempers never live very long. The excessive drafts upon the physical make-up eventually exhausting the latter. A certain amount of reasonable anger, as occasion may require, often, however, acts upon the system as a veritable tonic.

TURKISH PASTE. The college girl's chafing dish is responsible for many startling decoctions. The latest in this line is Turkish paste, greenish in color and very toothsome. The following is the recipe given for this dainty by one college girl:

Dissolve three tablespoonsful of granulated gelatine in a cupful of cold water. Meanwhile let two cupfuls of granulated sugar dissolve in half a cupful of cold water. When both are ready, heat the sugar and water to the boiling point and add the gelatine—the latter should be thoroughly softened and the water all absorbed. Cook twenty minutes after the boiling begins. Then turn out the blaze of the lamp or remove the dish from the stove and add a couple of tablespoonsful of lemon juice and four tablespoonsful of creme de menthe. Stir in enough green coloring to make a delicate tint, like the bonbons of the kind bought at the confectioners. Turn the mixture into unbuttered pans, and when cool enough, cut into squares. Loosen the paste with the point of a knife and gently pull it from the pan. Roll the squares in confectioner's sugar.

by MRS. CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER

The Vogue for Things Egyptian Is Growing More Pronounced. Scarabs, the Lotus Flower and the Sacred Ibis Are Worked Into the Newest Jewelry and Embroidery.



WILL TEST SHARKS AS FOOD

A warfare for the extermination of the sharks which abound in the waters of the South Atlantic will shortly be inaugurated by the Government Fisheries Bureau, with the co-operation of the big fishing companies of this section. It is alleged that the sharks are responsible for the scarcity of edible fish. For some time there has been complaint among fishermen of constantly decreasing catches, and unless steps are taken to eliminate the sharks a fish famine is imminent.

As one of the measures for exterminating the sharks and dogfish, which devour the smaller fishes, it is proposed to establish fisheries for the preparation of shark for food. It is declared that the "tigers of the sea" are really tasty and nutritious and that in time shark as a diet will become popular.

It is said that sharks are doing millions of dollars' worth of damage annually to commercial fisheries on the coast by devouring other valuable food fishes and incidentally by destroying the nets of fishermen. The large fish shipping industry makes the matter of peculiar interest here and experimenters to protect the industry will be given

attention. Steps will be taken by the Government, and it is needless to say that the co-operating of the fish dealers along the coast will be heartily given to any measures which may be adopted. To determine the availability of the dogfish, or small shark, as food, the Bureau of Fisheries is now conducting a series of investigations. Members of the staff of the bureau have tried them fried, and cooked in various other ways, and have found them excellent. The fish has no bones, is more nutritious than beefsteak, pound for pound, and it ought to prove the cheapest of all foods, inasmuch as dogfish, by reason of their vast abundance, can be sold profitably and cheaply by the fishermen. The statement is made by those connected with the fisheries bureau that in the creation of a market for dogfish and their by-products, lies the solution of the edible fish problem. Already, on the Nova Scotia coast, these fish are put up in cans, and the industry is said to be quite profitable. The oil is used for lubricating purposes, and the skin, which is waterproof and tough, covered with small toothlike thorns, set close together, is employed by cabinet workers and metal workers for scraping and polishing. In Europe the skins are used for covering card cases, jewelry boxes, sword hilts and sheaths, and various ornamental objects.—Tampa Tribune.

POLICE REGULATE LONDON TAXICABS

Probably not one person in ten riding in a taxicab has any idea how the meter is manipulated. Of course not all of these meters work alike, but there is a general similarity in the mechanism.

In London, taximeters have to be passed upon by three police officials before they are allowed to be placed in service, says Cassier's Magazine, and they have to be periodically tested. When a machine is engaged the driver moves the flag downward by means of the handle on the flagpost, and this movement causes the word "Hired" to be exhibited in place of the words "For Hire" or the main dial, and the initial charge is shown under "Fare."

In addition to the items which effect the passenger, however, the apparatus also indicates the record of a day's work on a side dial, these indications, reading in order from the top downward in horizontal lines, being as follows:

This indicates the number of engagements, for each of which the initial charge has to be accounted for.

This indicates all the amounts received above the initial charges.

This indicates the totals of all extras.

This indicates the number of miles traveled without a fare.

This indicates the number of miles traveled while engaged, and, therefore, while earning a fare.

By means of these indications the earnings of the day, and the work done can be readily computed.—Philadelphia Record.